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of *World Commerce*. Almost half of the book is devoted to the third and fourth parts, in which the material is arranged by countries and grand divisions. The treatment partakes of the same tone and character as that for the United States. It is manifestly impossible to get beneath the surface of things in a discussion of the industries of all countries in a space of 200 pages.

A word should be said, in conclusion, on the bibliographies and topical questions inserted after each chapter. They give evidence of much careful work, and increase not a little the value of the book. Perhaps the references to public documents are not particular enough. Yeates is given too much credit, for his name constantly appears under the double stars indicating special preference. In the reviewer's opinion Yeates' books are highly unsystematic and, to a degree, superficial; they are charged with undigested trade statistics and other like data, which for most of the volumes are now out of date. In the bibliographies devoted to the United States, there should, by all means, be reference to that mine of information edited by C. M. Depew under the title "One Hundred Years of American Commerce" (2 vols.); and also to the elegantly written "United States of America" (2 vols.), edited by N. S. Shaler.

E. D. J.

NEW MAPS.

STATISTICAL ATLAS OF THE UNITED STATES.—The Statistical Atlas of the United States for the Twelfth Census has been issued by the Census Office. It is a quarto, much more convenient to handle than the folio atlas of the Eleventh Census, and contains 207 plates and hundreds of maps and diagrams, all given to the topics—Population, Vital Statistics, Agriculture, and Manufactures. The maps and diagrams are accompanied by explanatory letterpress. The atlas, prepared under the supervision of Mr. Henry Gannett, has appeared with unusual promptness. It was six years after the completion of the Eleventh Census before the accompanying atlas was published. The colored maps and charts are in the best style of the cartographic art. The work is unique in its completeness and convenience. The admirable economic maps, issued by the German Government, are scattered through its quarterly statistical publication, and are therefore less convenient for reference than the maps brought together under one cover in our atlas. It may be obtained from the "Superintendent of Public Documents, Washington, D. C.," for \$4.

GEOGRAPHIC AND POLITICAL CHANGES ON THE MAPS.—Hachette & Co., Paris, have published the thirteenth number of *L'Année Cartographique*, containing three map sheets, with text explanatory of the most important geographical and political changes on the maps in 1900-1902. The Asian sheet shows the routes and discoveries of Dr. Sven Hedin in Central Asia and the first hypsometric map of Indo-China based upon material supplied by the Pavie Mission, the Indo-China Geographic Service and many itineraries. A South Polar map, giving the discoveries of the

British expedition in Victoria Land, is also shown. Nine maps on the African sheet show how important have been the changes made by diplomats and explorers in the maps of that continent. The maps illustrate the long journeys of the French in the Sahara, the productive itineraries of Du Bourg de Bozas in Abyssinian territory, Segonzac in Morocco, the Marchand Mission in the region of the Bahr el Ghazal, and the Lake Chad surveys. The American sheet is devoted to the discoveries of Sverdrup in the Arctic, the Alaskan surveys, the Chile-Argentina boundary, and the volcanic eruptions in the Lesser Antilles.

HUNGARY.—Budapest. Scale, 1:45,000, or 0.65 statute miles to an inch. Translated from the Hungarian (1901) and published by the Statistical Bureau, Berlin.

Showing the main streets, districts and bridges, and colored to indicate density of population from 100 to 1,035 persons to a hectare.

AFRICA.—Cameroons. Der mittlere Teil von Kamerun. Scale, 1:1,000,000, or 15.7 statute miles to an inch. Compiled by M. Moisel. *Mitteilungen von Forschungsreisenden und Gelehrten aus den Deutschen Schutzgebieten*. Vol. XVI, No. 4, Berlin, 1903.

The included territory lies between the Sanaga River and the eighth parallel of north latitude. The map clearly expresses the topographic features along the routes followed by eight or ten of the Government surveyors, and locates many native towns whose co-ordinates, in some cases, have been determined. This is a good specimen of the new maps that are now contributing material to the improvement of atlas sheets.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE SOCIETY.

JANUARY, 1904.

The Annual Meeting of the Society was held at Mendelssohn-Hall, No. 119 West Fortieth Street, on Tuesday, January 19, 1904, at 8.30 o'clock P.M.

Vice-President Moore in the chair.

The following persons, recommended by the Council, were elected Fellows:

William Northrup McMillan. Charles R. Saul.

Messrs. Henry Vignaud, of Paris, France, and William H. Hunt, of Tamatave, Madagascar, were elected Corresponding Members.

The Annual Report of the Council was then submitted and read:

NEW YORK, January 14, 1904.

To the American Geographical Society:

The Council respectfully submit the following report for the year 1903:

The number of Fellows on the 1st of January was 1,198. The additions during the year number 150. The losses by death, resignation, etc., were 108, and the total Fellowship on the 31st of December was 1,240, of which number 356 were Life Fellows.

The additions to the Library number 3,851: Periodicals and Pamphlets, 2,891; Books, 594; Maps and Charts, 335, and Atlases, 31.